1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
8	DISTRICT OF NEVADA		
9			
10	* * *		
11	Richard Zeitlin, et al.,	Case No. 2:18-cv-01919-RFB-BNW	
12	Plaintiffs,	Order re ECF No. 183	
13	v.		
14	Bank of America, N.A.,		
15	Defendant.		
16	Before the Court is Defendant's motion to seal. ECF No. 183. As discussed in detail		
17	below, no response is required, as this Court has already found good cause in previous orders to		
18	maintain these documents under seal.		
19	Defendant Bank of America seeks to seal certain documents in support of their opposition		
20	to Plaintiffs' Refiled Second Motion to Compel Discovery and for Sanctions. The documents		
21	sought to be sealed are currently under seal at ECF No. 169.		
22	Defendant relies on this Court's previous orders (at ECF Nos. 135 and 141) and explains		
23	that this Court has already found good cause to maintain the exhibits in question sealed.		
24	I. ANALYSIS		
25	Generally, the public has a right to inspe	ect and copy judicial records. Kamakana v. City &	
26	Cnty. of Honolulu, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2006). Such records are presumptively publicly		
27	accessible. <i>Id</i> . Consequently, a party seeking to	seal a judicial record bears the burden of	
28	overcoming this strong presumption. <i>Id.</i> In the case of dispositive motions, the party seeking to		

Case 2:18-cv-01919-RFB-BNW Document 186 Filed 09/30/21 Page 1 of 3

seal the record must articulate compelling reasons supported by specific factual findings that outweigh the general history of access and the public policies favoring disclosure, such as the public interest in understanding the judicial process. *Id.* at 1178–79 (alteration and internal quotation marks and citations omitted). The Ninth Circuit has further held that the full presumption of public access also applies to technically non-dispositive motions and attached documents if the motion is "more than tangentially related to the merits of the case." *Ctr. for Auto Safety v. Chrysler Grp., LLC*, 809 F.3d 1092, 1101 (9th Cir. 2016).

"[A] different standard applies to 'private materials unearthed during discovery,' as such documents are not part of the judicial record." *Pintos v. Pac. Creditors Ass'n*, 605 F.3d 665, 678 (9th Cir. 2009) (citing *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1180). Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c), a court may enter a protective order "to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense." "The relevant standard for purposes of Rule 26(c) is whether good cause exists to protect the information from being disclosed to the public by balancing the needs for discovery against the need for confidentiality." *Pintos*, 605 F.3d at 678 (quotation omitted). Given the "weaker public interest in non-dispositive materials," the court applies the good cause standard in evaluating whether to seal documents attached to a non-dispositive motion. *Id.* "Nondispositive motions 'are often unrelated, or only tangentially related, to the underlying cause of action,' and, as a result, the public's interest in accessing dispositive materials does 'not apply with equal force' to non-dispositive materials." *Id.* (citing *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179). It is within the court's discretion whether to seal documents. *Id.* at 679.

The documents in question relate to a discovery motion, which is neither dispositive nor more than tangentially related to the underlying cause of action. As a result, the good cause standard applies.

Here, good cause exists because the documents in question relate to the Bank's non-public investigatory methods or contain other non-public information which the Bank maintains as confidential. Public disclosure will undermine the Bank's ability to detect and prevent illegal activity in its accounts because it will give future wrongdoers insight into its processes for

1	monitoring for such activity. In addition, the Bank's chart at page 2 of ECF No. 183 shows the	
2	corres	sponding exhibits for which this Court has previously found good cause to seal.
3	II.	CONCLUSION AND ORDER
4		IT IS ORDERED that Defendant's Motion to Seal (at ECF No. 183) is GRANTED.
5		IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of Court is directed to maintain all
6	docur	ments filed at ECF No. 169 under seal.
7		
8		DATED: September 30, 2021
9		Barbweten
10		BRENDA WEKSLER
11		UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18 19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
	1	

Case 2:18-cv-01919-RFB-BNW Document 186 Filed 09/30/21 Page 3 of 3